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United States Department of

Agriculture

Developed land cover of Puerto Rico

Forest Service



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International Institute of Tropical Forestry

English and Spanish version enclosed

Research Map IITF-RMAP-I0

USDA Forest Service

International Institute of Tropical Forestry

Jardín Botánico Sur

November 2008

1201 Calle Ceiba Río Piedras, PR 00926-1119



Project director: William A. Gould

The enclosed map was developed by the Puerto Rico Gap Analysis Project (PRGAP) and displays the distribution of developed land cover in Puerto Rico. Developed land cover refers to urban, built-up and non-vegetated areas that result from human activity. These typically include built structures, concrete, asphalt, and other infrastructure. The developed land cover was created through remote sensing analysis of Landsat ETM+ satellite imagery ranging from the years 2000 to 2003. For these years Puerto Rico had 95 342 ha of developed lands, 11% of the country's surface, with most developments occurring in coastal plains and valleys.

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This research was supported by the United States Geological Survey Biological Resources Division National Gap Program cooperative agreement No. 01HQPG0031 (01-IA-111201-002), the USDA Forest Service International Institute of Tropical Forestry (IITF), the Puerto Rico Gap Analysis Project (PRGAP), and the IITF GIS and Remote Sensing Laboratory. All research at IITF is done in collaboration with the University of Puerto Rico.

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ATLANTIC OCEAN

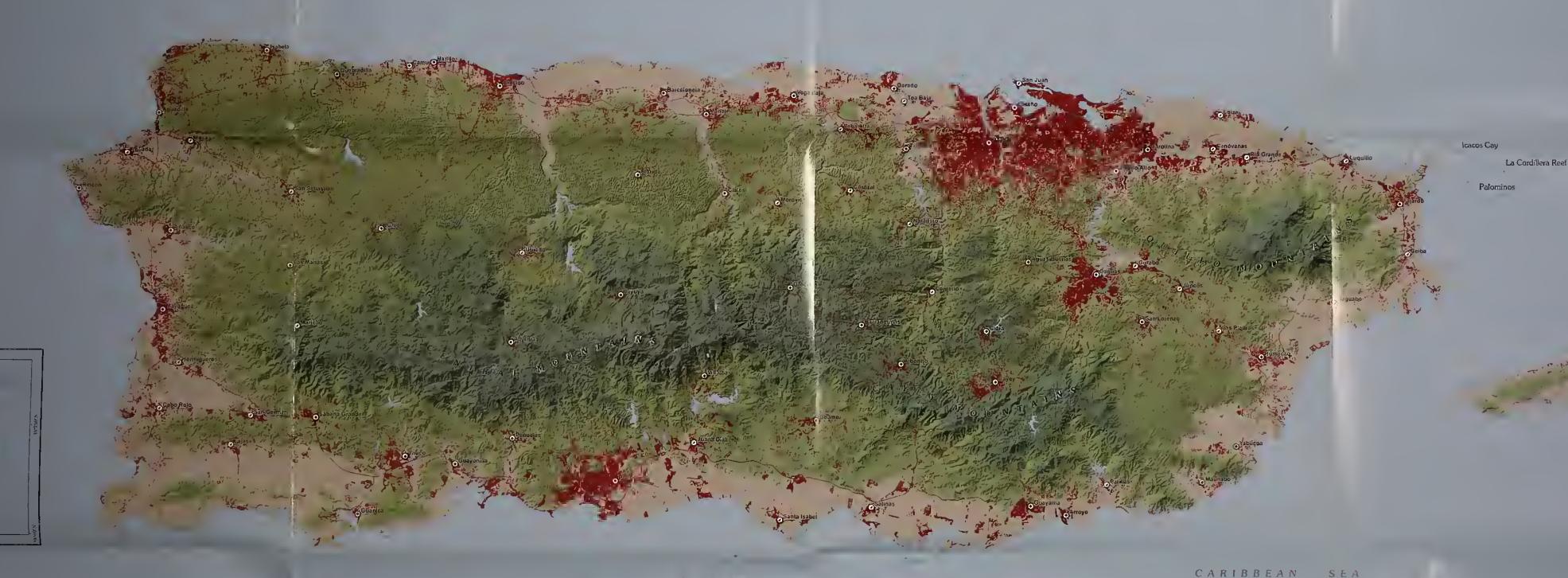










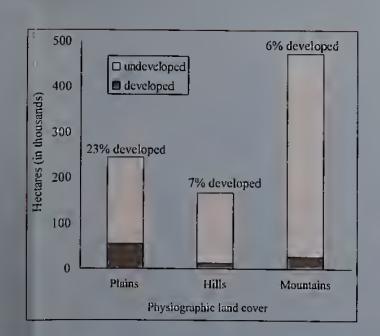


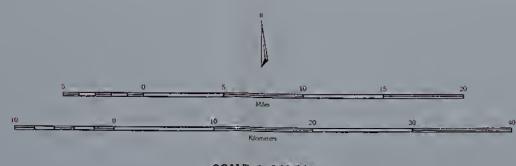
Caja de Muertos

This map shows the distribution of developed land cover in Puerto Rico (Martinuzzi et al. 2007). Developed land cover refers to urban, built-up and non-vegetated areas that result from human activity. These typically include built structures, concrete, asphalt, and other infrastructure.

The developed land cover was estimated using Landsat 7 ETM+ satellite images pan sharpened to a spatial resolution of 15 meter. Multiple Landsat ETM+ images, ranging from the years 2000 to 2003, were used to create a mosaic of the island. The Iterative Self-Organizing Data Analysis Technique (ISODATA) unsupervised classification algorithm (ERDAS 2003) was used to analyze the mosaic and map the urban/built-up cover.

The resulting map gives us an idea of the distribution of developed lands in Puerto Rico. For the years 2000 to 2003, Puerto Rico had 95 342 ha of developed land cover, 11% of the island's surface. Developed pixels are distributed throughout the island, including large clusters in coastal plains and valleys, and linear developments along highways and roads. A few less developed regions appear without this human impact: Regions that are protected, have steep slopes, are dedicated to agriculture, or are wetlands. In analyzing the relationship of development with the major physiographic units of the island, i.e. plains, hills, and mountains, we found that 60% of the development occurs in the plains, where the most productive lands for agriculture are also located. As a result, one-quarter of the soils of the plains have been transformed into built-up areas. In the hills and mountains the presence of developed areas represents less than 7% of the





SCALE: 1: 260 000 Lambert Comformal Conic Projection North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83)

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Elevation (m) 0 . 50

50 - 150 150 - 400 400 - 700 700 - 1000 Above 1000*

Developed lands (98 698 ha) Administrative Urban centers

Hydrography

Lakes/Reservoirs Rivers/Streams



Marunuzzi, S., Gould, W.A.; Ramos González, O.M. 2007. Land development, land use, and urban sprawl in Puerto Rico integrating remote sensing and population census data. Landscaping and Urban Planning 79, 288-297.

Bevation date: The elevation data were derived from the USGS National Elevation Dataset (NED) digital elevation model (DEN). This data set is a raster product assembled by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). The NED is designed to provide national elevation data in a but not eliminate artifects, perform edge matching, and fill sliver areas of missing data. NED has a resolution of one pre-second lapproximately 30 meters) for the contiguous United States, Howaii, and Puerto Rico and a resolution of two are-seconds for Alaska. The hillshode was calculated using ArtGIS 9.1 and spatial analyst extension.

Hydrography data set. The hydrography dataset was derived and generalized from The National Hydrography Dataset (NHD). The NHD was originated by the U.S. Geological Survey in cooperation with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, USDA Forest Service, and other Federal, State and local partners, 2005, Reston, Virginia. This data set is presented as vector digital data generally developed at 1:24.

Urban centers: This data set was developed by the GIS and Remote Sensing Lab of the International Institute of Tropical Forestry using visual interpretation of existing maps. Each point in the data set represents the approximate urban center for each municipality

Suggested citation
Gould, W.A., Martinuzzi, S.; Ramos González, O.M. 2008. Developed land cover of Puerto Rico. Scale 1: 260 000. ETF-RMAP-10. Rio
Piedras, PR: US Department of Agriculture Forest Service, International Institute of Tropical Forestry.

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This research was supported by the United States Geological Survey Biological Resources Division National Gap Program cooperative agreement No. 01HQPG0031 (01-IA-111201-002), the Puerto Rico GAP Analysis Program (PRGAP), the IIITF GIS and Ramole Sensing Laboratory and the USDA Forest Service International Institute of Tropical Forestry, Special thanks to reviewers lor-critical reviews of the map. This research was conducted in collaboration with the University of Puerto Rico.

Publication date: November 2098

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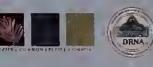


OCÉANO ATLANTICO



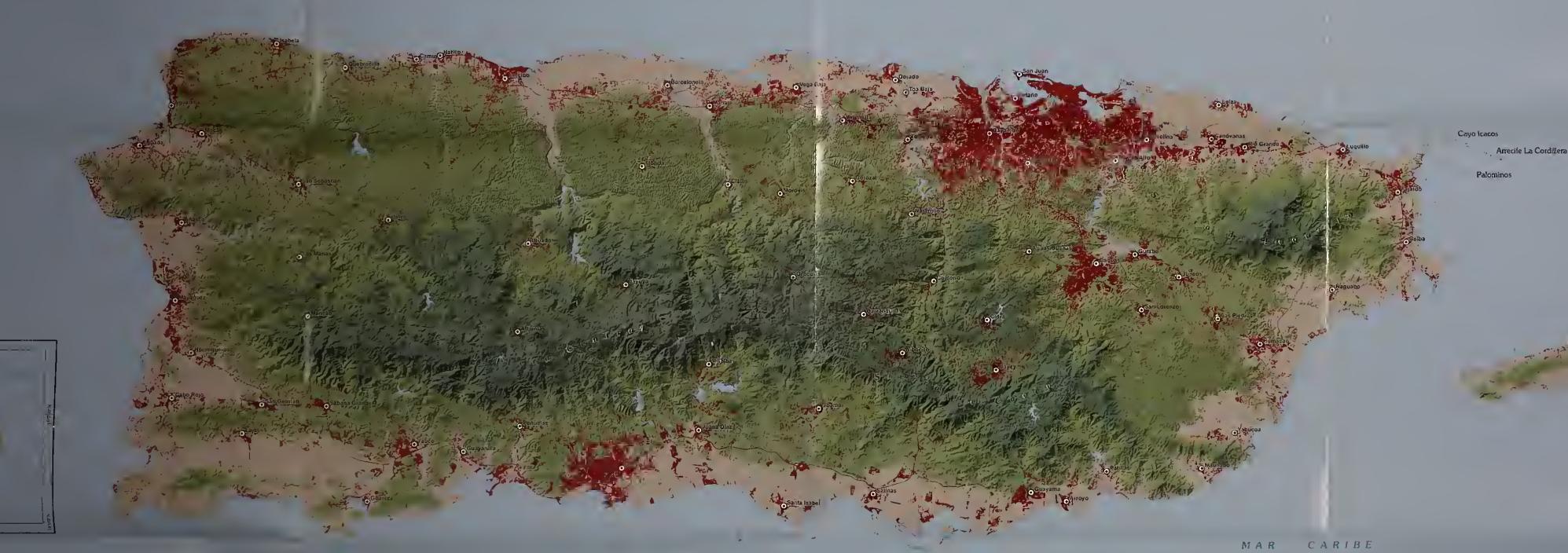






Proyecto de Análisis Gap de Puerto Rico Laboratorio de SIG y Teledetección del IITF

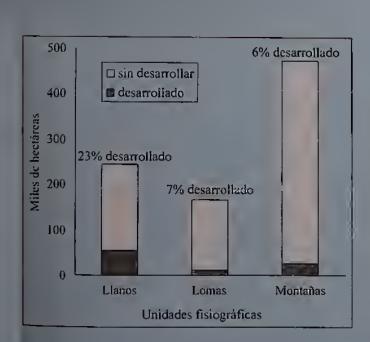
Centro de análisis del paisaje tropical

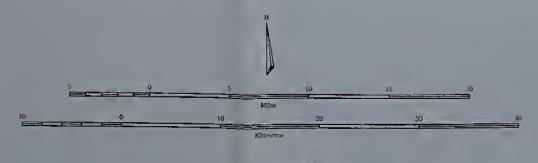


Este mapa representa la cobertura desarrollada en Puerto Rico (Martinuzzi et al. 2007). Cobertura desarrollada se define aqui como áreas urbanas, construidas y sin vegetación, que resultan de actividad humana. Tipicamente, estas incluyen estructuras construidas, concreto, asfalto, u otra

La cobertura desarrollada se creó mediante el análisis de imágenes de satélite Landsat ETM+, de los años 2000 al 2003, preprocesadas a una resolución de 15 metros. Las imágenes se utilizaron para construir un mosaico de Puerto Rico. Para crear la cobertura desarrollada, el mosaico fue procesado con el algoritmo de clasificación no supervisado "Iterative Self-Organizing Data Analysis Technique" (ISODATA) (ERDAS 2003).

En la distribución espacial de las áreas desarrolladas se observa que durante los años 2000 al 2003 Puerto Rico tenía 95 342 hectáreas de cobertura desarrollada, el 11% de la superficie del país. La cobertura desarrollada abarca todas las regiones de la isla pero se encuentra en mayor concentración en los llanos costeros, valles, y a lo largo de autopistas y carreteras. Varias regiones no desarrolladas se pueden observar en áreas protegidas, áreas de pendiente empinada, áreas dedicadas a la agricultura, y zonas pantanosas. En relación con las áreas fisiográficas principales del país, lianos, lomas y montañas, 60% de la cobertura desarrollada ocurre en los llanos, donde se encuentran las tierras más adecuadas para la agricultura. Como resultado, un cuarto de estas tierras productivas han sido transformadas a infraestructura urbana. Sin embargo, tanto en las lomas como en las montañas la cobertura desarrollada representa menos del 7% del total del área.





ESCALA: 1: 260 000 Proyección Comforme Cónica Lambert Datum de Norte América del 1983 (NAD 83)

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Elevación (m) 0 - 50 50 - 150

150 - 400 400 - 700 700 - 1,000

Hidrogragfia Lagos y reservas Rios y quebradas

Centros urbanos

Usos de terreno

Administrativo

Desarrollado (98 698 ha)

Marimuzzi, S.; Gould, W.A.; Ramos González, O.M. 2007. Land development, land use, and urban sprawl in Purnto Rico integrating remote sensing and population census data. Landscaping and Urban Planning 79: 288-297.

Referencies

ERDAS IMAGINE 8.7, 2003. Leico Geosystem GIS and Mapping LLC.

banos: Los centros urbanos fueron desarrollados por el Laboratorio de SIG y Teledetección del Instituto Internacional de I Tropical mediante lo Interpretación visual de mapas existentes. Cada punto representa la localización aproximada del centro

Datos hidrográficos. Los dotos hidrográficos fueron derivados y generalizados de los detos del National Hydrography Dataset (NHD). El NHD fue creado por el U.S. Geological Survey en cooperación con el U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, USDA Forcat Service, y otras agencias estatales y Tederales así como colaboradores locales. 2005, Reston, Virginia. Estos dotos son presentados en formato vector, generalmente desarrollados a una escala de 1:24 000/1 12 000.

Datos topográficos: Los datos topográficos lueron denvados del modelo de elevación digital (DEM) creado por el National Elevation Dataset (NED) del U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). Los dotos están en lormato ristrar. NED esta dechado para proveer datos de elevación nacional uniformemente con parametros consistentes (délium, unidad de elevación y proyección). Dentro del ensamblaje de el NED se hacen conecciones a los datos para minimizar, aurique no eliminar, ortelectos, alinear los bordes, y relienar átreas sin datos. Los datos del NED tienen uno resolución de un arco por segundo (aproximadamente 30 metros) para Estados Unidos continental, Hawaif, y Puerto Rico y uno resolución de dos arcos por segundo para Alaska. El archivo raster de sombra topográfica ("hilishade") lue calculado utilizando el progranzo ArcGIS 9.1 con la extensión Spatial Analyst.

Clia sugerido

Gould, W.A.; Martinuzzi, S.; Ramos González, O.M. 2008 Developed land cover of Puerto Rico. Scale 1: 260 000. http://dx.nath.org/10. Rio Piedras, PR: US Department of Agriculture Forest Service, International Institute of Tropical Forestry. (Spanish version)

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Caja de Muertos







